

## AND THE PROCESS BY WHICH MR. GLADSTONE PROPOSES TO MAKE THEM TENANT JUDGES.

London, August 17.

For the first time since the introduction of the Home Rule bill last February, the House of Commons has, for an hour or two last week and this, been permitted by Mr. Gladstone, and by his and its masters, the Irish Nationalists, to discuss the Irish Land question. The land is the root of the whole matter—the vital centre of the Irish controversy—as Mr. Balfour called it, and as everybody who knows anything about the land knows it to be. Yet when Mr. Gladstone brought in his bill he forgot to mention it, and only upon being questioned by Sir Edward Clarke informed the House that it was to be reserved for three years, then handed over to the Irish Legislature. When asked whether he meant to deal with the question during this reserved period of three years, he refused to say. He refused also to allow the House to debate the matter: this provision, like more than three-fourths of the whole bill, was closed, and the House reduced to silence. It was only upon the report stage, the last stage but one, that the subject could be so much as referred to, and even now it comes up not directly, but indirectly: not upon the main issue, but upon a side issue; not upon the provision in the bill, but upon a new clause moved by Mr. Carson. The Land Act of 1881—Mr. Gladstone's Act—and the Land Purchase Act of 1885, have thus far been administered by Commissioners appointed by the Crown. Under the present Home Rule scheme they would be appointed by the Irish Executive. Mr. Carson's clause was an attempt to provide that in the future as in the past they should continue to be appointed by Imperial authority. Upon that issue it became possible for members of the House, hitherto gagged, to say something about land.

This single point is sufficient to indicate the magnitude of the interests involved, and the true nature of those "peculiar methods of Parliamentary management" adopted by the Government, by which these interests have been withdrawn from the consideration of the House of Commons. It is worth noting that the Irish tried to prevent the raising of this single point. Mr. Sexton asked the Speaker to rule it out of order, but the Speaker took the opposite view, and the debate proceeded. On this, as on the other vital matters now put in issue and in peril, the Irish motto and the Gladstonian motto is, "Least said soonest mended." Never in Parliamentary history have the policy and practice of concealment and surprise been carried to such lengths as on Home Rule.

The present is, as Mr. Chamberlain said, a very simple question, but, simple as it is, it may be explained in America, where Home Rule seems to be, to some extent, an article of faith rather than of knowledge. When Mr. Gladstone resolved, in his own phrase, to relegate the laws of political economy concerning Irish land to the planet Saturn, he naturally had to put something in their place. How much rent a man should pay the owner of the land for the use of the land was a question that used to be determined by what political economists sometimes call the bidding of the market, and sometimes supply and demand. Throughout the greater part of the civilized world that law still holds good. It even holds good in Ireland, with reference to other commodities than land. But in 1881 Mr. Gladstone resolved that the custom of the civilized and commercial world was no longer good enough for his pet island. He abrogated it, and he made a law that, in future, the amount of rent payable by a tenant to a landlord should not be fixed by agreement between the landlord and tenant, but should be settled by statute. That is to say, he erected statutory Land Courts in Ireland, whose duty it should be, when called upon, to say how much rent the tenant should pay. He went much further than that. Thinking "political necessity" a more sacred thing than the obligation of contracts or the property itself, he provided machinery by which the holder of land, for agricultural purposes, might bring his landlord into court, and there require him to prove that the rent he was receiving was not an excessive and unjust rent. The whole subject matter, once settled between lessor and lessee, was thrown into hotchpotch. The Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners who preside over these tribunals were empowered to break existing agreements, to reduce the rent, and to compel the landlord to accept for the future a less sum of money than he was legally entitled to, and less than his tenant had freely covenanted to pay him.

I am not concerned to argue that this was a bad law, or that the rent was not sometimes an excessive or what is called a rackrent; meaning by rackrent the full yearly value of the land. Still less is it necessary to allege that the landlord was always a good and liberal landlord. For the purposes of Mr. Carson's amendment, it may be admitted that the Land Act of 1881 was a good Act, and that Irish landlords are bad landlords, or that some of them are. But it is obvious that the rights and interests of the landlords, so far as they are concerned with rent, are entirely, or very largely, as those of the tenants are, in the hands of the officials who preside over the tribunals possessing these vast powers. The officials are called Commissioners. They are really Judges, and the tribunals are really Land Courts. Call them what you like, these Commissioners or Judges ought to be fair and impartial men. They ought not to be any more than other Judges, prejudiced in favor of one side or the other. They ought to be appointed in such a way as to insure their being impartial. Hitherto they have been. They have been appointed by the Crown; in other words, by the Imperial Executive. That is an authority which may be trusted, if any authority can be trusted, to hold the balance even, and to do justice as between landlord and tenant.

But it is proposed by the Home Rule bill to take away this appointing power from the Imperial Executive and confer it upon the Irish Executive. Who are the Irish Executive? They are to be responsible to and dependent upon the Irish Legislature. What is the Irish Legislature? A body which will be elected by the tenants, and whose members will be delegates of interests. It is a representative of the tenants' interests. That is the law, but with the authority of law, that is not the body which appoints—really, it is not the body which appoints—the Irish Executive, the Irish Executive, which appoints the Land Judges. In other words, for the settlement of controversies between landlords and tenants, the judges are to be appointed by the tenants, and by the tenants alone.

You will probably think such a state of affairs so monstrous and the injustice so glaring, that you will wonder whether my account of it can be a true account. It is not only true, it is admitted. There is no dispute about the facts; the controversy turns entirely on the question of policy. Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone, who in times past held the protection of the landlord against spoliation to be an obligation of honor, are the defenders of the proposed arrangement by which the interests and property of the landlords are to be at the mercy of the deposed enemies. They are more than the defenders, they are the authors. They framed and they now defend the proposal, on the theoretical ground that as the Irish Legislature is to have control over the land question after three years from the passage of the Home Rule bill, it ought logically to have the appointment of the Land Judges. To deny it to the Irish Legislature would, said Mr. Gladstone, to stultify and abrogate the very first principle of the bill. I agree that it would, but what sort of a bill must that be whose very principle is stultified and abrogated by a proposal that the elementary principle of justice shall not be abrogated?

That is the only real defence set up. The rest of Mr. Gladstone's speech turns on the question

Francisco alone, but the voyage would be a long one.

Republicans who preferred an earlier date for the State Convention are not obliged to remain politically idle until the nominations have been made. Much salutary work can be done before October 6.

The report of Commander Crowhishield of the experience of the monitor Nantucket in the recent storm on the coast, when on her way from this port to Wilmington, corresponds with the experience of other vessels of the Monitor type. At one time there were six feet of water in the hold of the Nantucket, and it was only by the most urgent efforts on the part of every one of her officers and crew that she was saved from foundering. The original Monitor had a like experience on her first trip from this port to Hampton Roads, in 1872. The monitor Manhattan, when being towed from Key West to Philadelphia, was caught in a gale off Cape Hatteras, and had a trying time of it. Again in 1873 when several of the monitors were sent to Cuba at the time of the troubles there, the Manhattan and Canonicus were nearly lost.

The captains of the City of Birmingham and the City of Savannah are entitled to praise and honor for their conduct under conditions which tried their sagacity, courage, fortitude and seamanship. And it should be said with equal emphasis that all aboard both vessels, the rescuers and the rescued, confronted their perils and performed their duty bravely.

The Republican State Convention will meet on October 6, Friday—a first-rate day for a convention of the party that has destroyed many old and miserable superstitions.

The third party Prohibitionists of this State in the platform which they adopted at their recent convention demanded that the election laws should be so amended that the party casting the third highest vote shall be entitled to representation on the election boards. What fair-minded man who believes in an honest count of honest votes will pronounce this demand unreasonable?

## PERSONAL.

Ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln has written a letter denying flatly, as was to be expected, a report that his father, President Lincoln, was a Spiritualist, and had a "medium" living at a White House, who led him to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. He also has an even siller story that he himself, whenever he wishes to converse with his father, sends to Pittsburgh for a certain "medium" living there. Lincoln says: "There is no single drop of truth in either part of the paragraph, nor any foundation therefor."

A correspondent writing to "The London Daily News" says that a visit to Dante Gabriel Rossetti's grave at Brompton-on-Sea shows an unmistakable look of neglect about his tomb, although the poet and painter has been dead only about eleven years. The Rossetti monument, ornamented with symbolic designs, is still in good order, but the mound has almost entirely disappeared.

Governor Thornton, recently appointed Governor of New Mexico, and his wife have just celebrated their silver wedding at their home in Santa Fe, their silver wedding of one story, set in a profusion of vines and flowering plants. It was a genuine Mexican out-door festival.

Robert D. Wrenn, the new tennis champion of the United States, is a Harvard man of the class of '86. His home is in Chicago. He has been prominent in college athletics ever since he entered, and has been a member of the freshman baseball and football teams. Last year was his first real season on the tennis court, when he was ranked eighth among American players as the result of his best work. He has been mostly successful in his career, and is said to bear his honors with modesty.

John Lockwood Kipling, the father of Rudyard Kipling, is now on a visit to his son's new home in Brattleboro, Vt. Mr. Kipling, sr., is a courteous and engaging Englishman of the best type, in years slightly past middle life. Those who have met him in this city or upon his travels and the greatest care has been taken not to reveal his presence and identity to the newspapers—agree that he is of singular grace of manner and charm of conversation. A keen yet appreciative observer, he is well pleased with all that America has shown him of its best. His life has been mostly spent in the British civil service in India, but he is author of a large and admirable work on India, and is modestly proud of his own achievements, and of the fame of his gifted son.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The people of Marblehead have hung up in their town hall National colors, which they have bought for the new war cruiser, which has been named after their famous town. Mr. Marblehead will not end her efforts to the warship with this one. Now it is proposed to place in the cruiser something more substantial, perhaps a silver vase; and it is suggested that a fund be started to be called the "Citizens' Gift" to pay for the gift.

Where the Pain Came In. Stranger—Just listen to that yelling. There must be some one in pain. Citizen—Yes, there are a lot of people in pain. His life has been mostly spent in the British civil service in India, but he is author of a large and admirable work on India, and is modestly proud of his own achievements, and of the fame of his gifted son.

Shortland schools and classes are increasing in number, and yearly more men and women are seeking instruction in the art of stenography. The Bureau of Education at Washington has just ascertained that the number of persons who received instruction in shorthand from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1890, was 52,375, and of this number 23,225 were males and 29,095 females.

## TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Vote, vote, vote, vote.  
Vote, vote, vote, vote.  
Vote, vote, vote, vote.  
Vote, vote, vote, vote.

Dan your flood of eloquence.  
Dan your flood of eloquence.  
Dan your flood of eloquence.  
Dan your flood of eloquence.

Tobacco growers in Connecticut have recently suffered large losses in consequence of untimely frosts. The Wisconsin tobacco crop also will be 25 per cent less in amount than last year. Advised to this the Elmira Advertiser states that "cigar stocks promise to be still further reduced because of the destruction by grasshoppers in several sections of the country of the cabbage crop."

Mr. Lushforth—I suppose you think it is a lot of fun for me to sit up and wait for you while you are enjoying yourself with your companions down town.

Mr. Lushforth—No, indeed, I don't think it is any fun for you at all. I know that you are a lot of fun for me to sit up and wait for you while you are enjoying yourself with your companions down town.

Chicago's big fire of twenty-three years ago was started by the kicking over by a cow of a kerosene oil lamp in a stable. The great fire in South Chicago, the largest suburb of Chicago, its last week was also due to the explosion of a kerosene lamp. This time the lamp was being used by a woman to heat her crimping iron. It was Mrs. Sarah Giles, wife of a master mechanic, who suffered this misfortune. She leaped a walk which she was intending to take, and looked upon with dismay at the destruction of \$500,000 worth of property.

More Important Work—Excited Citizen—If you'll send a square of polemon (dog) with me I'll show you where there's a gamblers' den in full blast!

One of the problems which the theatre-goer in winter has not solved is what to do with his wife's cloak and his own overcoat at such theatres as have no cloakrooms, or too small cloakrooms. The architect of the new concert hall of the Gewandhaus, in Leipzig, thinks he has solved this problem of the concert-goer and theatre-goer by providing a cloakroom so large that it contains a locker for every person who buys a reserved seat. The concert-goer at the same time that he buys a seat for a concert will be presented with a key for his private locker.

No Time to Waste on Wedding Tours—The Methodist minister at Red Hook, Dutchess County, married last Thursday, a man, nearly seventy years of age to a woman of the same age. In answer to questions they each said they had been married twice before. They were in a hurry to show the knot they had just got into, as they were on their way to a wedding tour. The bridegroom explained, and with a great deal of truth, that they had no time to waste on wedding tours.

(The Middletown Argus.)

both parties recorded their votes against the silver fanaticism at every stage. On the Bland bill, which received more votes than any other measure offered by the inflationists, the Republicans of the West voted exactly four to one against limited coinage, and the Democrats voted 31 against and only 21 for coinage. At the last 52 Republicans and 43 Democrats voted against coinage, and only one member of each party for it. The South gave the Bland bill and the silver cause generally about three-quarters of the strength it commanded, casting 89 Democratic votes and 1 Republican vote for the Bland bill, while 29 Democrats and 6 Republicans voted against it.

Being essentially a Southern party, the Democratic majority went for silver coinage, 89 Southern, 21 Western and 1 Eastern member outvoting 29 Southern, 31 Western and 43 Eastern members who opposed the Bland bill. The Populists were unanimously wrong, of course. The Republicans were on the right side in the ratio of 6 to 1 at the South, in the ratio of 4 to 1 at the West, and in the ratio of 52 to 1 at the East. It is true there were 12 Republicans who voted against repeal, but not for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and there were 11 Republicans who voted against repeal, but did not vote for the Bland bill. To classify these men as all silver extremists would be a serious mistake. But there were 35 Democrats who voted for the Bland bill, and 26 who voted for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, who afterward voted for repeal of the silver purchasing clause, and it will probably be found that these men have received assurances of some sort from the Administration in order to secure their support.

## DEMOCRATIC HARMONY WITH A CLUB.

The State Convention of New-York Democrats will not be convened for a few weeks yet, but judging from some of the local Democratic conventions which have already got to work, it is to be an exceedingly lively gathering. It may be called to disorder rather than to order. Its proceedings may partake of the stormy character of those of the Society of the Stanslans at its famous meeting. It may open in disension and break up in a row. These painful predictions may not be realized; and, of course, every friend of the white-winged Angel of Peace will earnestly hope that they may not be. But, as we have remarked, they are predictions to which the goings-on in some of the local Democratic conventions give color.

Here, for instance, are the Democrats of Utica. Harmony is not visibly brooding over them. On the contrary, they would seem to be yearning for an opportunity to do damage to one another's eyes. In the Fifth Ward of that city the other night, after one of the factions (Hill) had held its caucus, the rest of the Democrats (Cleveland) got together, and after making independent nominations proceeded to pass a string of resolutions. These resolutions, after doing the handsome thing by Thomas Jefferson and Grover Cleveland, proceed in this highly unamiable manner:

We learn with alarm of the un-Democratic intemperance of New-York's senior Senator in regard to the silver question, and declare that he is a misrepresentation of the Democracy's cardinal principles. We look with alarm upon the actions of the organization in New-York State, and believe Democracy should not lower itself to the degraded state of affairs now exercised by said organization; but, on the contrary, that Democracy should be raised and upheld at the standard of honor consistent with its principles and foundation.

This, it will be seen, is not only flat treason to David B. Hill, but to the Democratic machine of which Edward Murphy, jr., is chairman. It is hardly necessary to point out that Democrats must be pretty mad when they thus publicly arraign the Democratic powers that be. Take another example: The Democratic Convention for the 1st District was held on Thursday evening last. The Rochester correspondent of "The New-York Sun" reports that "it turned out to be a gathering of Administration men only." He further reports that William H. Tracey—who is a member of the Democratic State Committee for the Monroe district and a Hill man—informed him that "he and his friends did not propose to recognize the convention held this evening. It was called, he said, by committees which had not been regularly selected. We will hold a convention of our own and select our own delegates to the State Convention." The correspondent adds that "the Hill delegation from the Seventh Ward" which appeared before the District Committee "was not recognized, and the Cleveland delegation was declared to be the regular one."

Such things as these attest that between now and Election Day a good many razors will be drawn. Elections are likely to be flying through the air. A true may be pitched up—for revenue only—but that is hardly likely, seeing how bitter the quarrel is as it stands. The Republicans of this State, as they contemplate this spectacle of factionalism, may well congratulate one another that all is unity in their own party to-day. The Republicanism of New-York is in a healthy condition. We are not fighting ourselves, but the Democracy. According to present appearances, not a single contesting delegation will be sent to the Syracuse Convention. So in the campaign which awaits us we are to have the advantage over our Democratic opponent in two important particulars. The party has the strength which comes from unity, from harmony, and the strength which comes from good and faithful service for the people.

"It is a capital time for the Republicans to nominate a ticket of the best men in the State and support it with the best possible legislative and county nominations." So says "The Binghamton Republican," and so say all loyal Republicans who are as sagacious enough to make the most of good opportunities. Yes, it is a capital time.

Senator Teller's announcement that he has his winter clothes with him in Washington may be interpreted to mean that he foresees the cold day on which he is to get "left," and is prepared for it.

Election Day in this State this year will fall on the 7th day of November—that being the first Tuesday after the first Monday. Yesterday The Tribune inadvertently named the 14th as the date. The State convention is to be held on the 6th of October, so that over a month will be left for campaign work. When men are in earnest, and that is what is the matter with our New-York Republicans this year, they can accomplish an enormous amount of work in a month.

Information received from Honolulu shows that the hull of the cruiser Boston is in such a foul condition that it is not improbable the Philadelphia, now on her way there, will have to tow her to San Francisco. This condition is not due to any fault on the part of the officers, but is owing to the necessity of keeping the vessel at Honolulu to protect American interests there until another could be sent to her relief, and the lack of facilities to put her into drydock to clean the bottom. It is estimated that the seaworthiness of her bottom has become so great that the vessel cannot make more than seven and a half knots an hour, and that this makes it improbable that she can carry coal enough to bring her to San Francisco. It may be, however, that by taking a couple of hundred tons of coal extra on deck the vessel can reach San

It is melancholy work inquiring into such affairs as these, and comments on them may do little good. But it seems to us that they convey a lesson which it is all the more important to emphasize because it is so feebly applied. The responsibility for deaths resulting from criminal negligence is often not fixed on individuals and far more often no penalty, except perhaps loss of employment, is exacted from anybody. So long as this laxity prevails preventable disasters will be frequent. The public mind and conscience need to be aroused to a clearer perception of the obligations which the common honor and welfare impose. Not in a vindictive spirit, but from a high sense of duty, the people ought to demand that criminal negligence disclosed through its consequences shall be surely and severely punished. There is no enmity in such a mood and requirement. It is intrinsically merciful. Without such rigor rules, methods and appliances can guarantee that constant vigilance which is the price of safety.

## ROSS-GIVEN MAYNARD.

It is an extraordinary witness of the state of abject submission into which the Democratic bosses of New-York have terrorized their partisans that the news that they have decided to nominate Isaac H. Maynard to the bench of the Court of Appeals is received with scarcely a Democratic protest. In a party with good red blood in its veins the mere fact that they had undertaken to decide such a question as a nomination would of itself awaken a whirlwind of opposition. It was such a whirlwind in the Republican party, caused by such a proceeding on the part of Republican bosses, that bore Grover Cleveland from obscurity into prominence as Governor of the State. But the Democrats not only allow their worst men to be their bosses, and not only allow their bosses to select their candidates for office, but with slavish meekness it is permitted to them to choose as a candidate for the highest and most honorable distinction a man who is regarded by at least half of the people of the State as a deliberate criminal. Certainly half the people, and we doubt not, many more than half, consider the conduct of Judge Maynard in the electoral dispute of 1891 not merely a crime, but the most dangerous and most infamous crime that can be committed in a country governed by the popular will expressed at the ballot box. He stole from a public office, whether it had been sent in pursuance of law and of an order of the Supreme Court on its way to the State Board of Canvassers there to have its result declared, the lawful certificate of election of a certain Senatorial district; and he listened to the statement of that Board of Canvassers that they counted another and an unlawful certificate because no other was before them, well knowing that the reason why no other was there was because he had committed this act of theft. And the bosses of the dominant party in the State of New-York ostentatiously declare their purpose to nominate this man to be a judge of our highest court with scarcely a murmur from their partisans!

It is a pretty bad state of affairs, as it seems to us, when this kind of thing can be done. But so supreme are these bosses in their audacity and utter disregard of public welfare and of party honor that they actually seem to welcome the mention of Maynard's crime as if it communicated to him a sort of halo and were to be interpreted by Democrats as a proud and noble achievement. When it is said that he stole this certificate, that it was the lawful certificate, and that his theft defeated a candidate who in the very court he is slated to become a member of had adjudged to be lawfully elected; when it is said that his relation to the crime is both self-confessed and established by judicial records; when it is said that the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York has declared his act a crime and moved for his impeachment—to all this the Democratic bosses make it a sufficient answer to say that the stolen certificate would have given the Senate to the Republicans, and that the illegal one that was counted did give it to the Democrats. This satisfies their morality and their sense of public duty, and there are few signs yet that it does not satisfy their party followers.

But if Isaac H. Maynard can be elected to a place in the Court of Appeals, some elementary work will need to be done toward teaching the people the meaning of elections and the object of the use of a ballot-box. When Maynard has been "vindicated," it will be high time to see if something cannot be done toward the vindication of the Ten Commandments and the basic principle of free government.

## THE FADING OF FANATICISM.

The young men who dream dreams are impressed with the idea that a new party is just below the horizon, and about to rise and dazzle us all with its effulgence. The silver question, they say, makes a new distribution of forces. The West will leave the Republicans and the South will leave the Democrats, and the silver party will reign over all. And when the sky falls we shall catch larks.

The present Congress was elected under conditions more favorable to silver fanaticism and more money fanaticism than any likely to arise in years to come. In a great many close districts both Republican and Democratic candidates were pledged to the free-coinage policy. But it is one thing to elect a free-coinage man, and quite another thing to make him a free-coinage man after he has been elected. All sorts of persons are candidates, but the same men when chosen to Congress begin to consider that the business of the country really needs. In a House elected under extremely favorable circumstances, there were found only 100 Democrats, 11 Populists and 13 Republicans who voted for free coinage, the greatest number being for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. In favor of the restoration of the Bland bill, which means limited silver coinage, there were 111 Democrats, 10 Populists and 15 Republicans. These figures are decidedly encouraging, in view of the fact that the vote for free coinage in the House has more than once been nearly two-thirds. It is still more encouraging that from the West, where the free-silver and soft-money disease has long been epidemic, a clear majority of members of

the present City Hall. That decision appears to be irrevocable, although County Clerk Purroy does not seem to despair of turning the minds of his associates even at this late day. If the historic City Hall must go, let us hope that a structure in every way creditable may take its place, and that its erection may be free from scandal and jobbery.

Compared with the senseless verdict in the Harlem Railroad case, the finding of the jury which investigated last Sunday's slaughter on Long Island must be pronounced satisfactory, though it is only mildly severe. The jurors hold the towerman, Knott, responsible for the fatal collision, and censure the railroad company for its practice of calling in brakemen sent to the rear when trains are brought to a standstill. As to Knott's responsibility there seems to be no doubt whatever; but back of that is the question of the company's responsibility in employing such men and placing them in important positions. Knott is a young fellow who, after a few months' experience as a flagman, was placed in charge of a signal tower, although it was known that there was something the matter with his head. Plainly he was unfit for the place, and within a week he proved his unfitness in a most horrible manner. The responsibility—direct or indirect—of his superiors cannot be evaded; and they, too, should be brought to account for placing the signal towers on so dangerous a curve that it is almost impossible for engineers to determine whether the track in front of them is clear.

## BORROWING AGAIN.

The proposal to empower the Government to borrow money, by an issue of United States bonds, is one which Senator Sherman would hardly have made without sufficient reason. Further, it is one which the right-thinking men of both parties will feel themselves compelled to support. It is a great pity that the National Government should be obliged to raise money in this way so soon after the advent of a Democratic Administration. But there is nothing astonishing in it, and whether one party or the other is in power, good citizens will feel that the obligations of the Government must be met without hesitation or delay. Its credit is precious to every American, whatever his political preferences. What its law-makers have voted it must be enabled to pay on the nail, without embarrassment to those who may have risked their means or property on the faith that its laws will be sacredly observed.

It is too late to urge that the last Democratic House was wildly extravagant. The people elected that body, and have since elected another of the same party, and it is their right to elect representatives who will vote away their money by the thousand millions, if they please. To a large extent the appropriations made by the last Congress were entirely justifiable, and if some others were not excessive, the people who elected a Democratic Congress will find satisfaction in footing the bill. It is also undoubtedly true that a deficit might have been avoided, and the discredit of borrowing money within the first year of a new Administration, if business had not been prostrated by grave uncertainty in regard to the action of a Democratic Congress about money and the tariff. By this time sensible men understand that the fear of crazy action to come had far more to do with the monetary disturbance than any act now in force. It is coming to be more clearly understood every day, moreover, that the remarkable decline in imports, amounting to about 30 per cent in comparison with last year, is to a great extent the result of uncertainty regarding the tariff. Manufacturers do not know what goods they can afford to manufacture, and therefore do not venture their money in the purchase of materials. Millions of workmen and women do not know from week to week whether their employment will last, and multitudes are now idle and waiting for work, and the purchases of these great classes are naturally restricted.

Because imports fall off 30 per cent, and the internal revenue which results from purchases of liquors and tobacco also diminishes, the Government receipts fall far below the official estimates. If the business of the country had continued active and prosperous, if its millions of laborers had continued to earn good wages in honorable employment, the revenue would naturally have increased, as it has increased with every year of prosperity under Republican laws. But the belief that a change was inevitable began to affect purchases by consumers several months ago. Some deferred purchasing because they were promised cheap goods by Democrats. Others found a rigid economy necessary because they knew that a change of duties would close their shops or sharply reduce their wages. Last week alone, it is said, the wages of more than 20,000 people in the Eastern States were cut down, and the record for this week seems to be nearly the same.

But the people voted for a change. They decided to disturb the foundations upon which their greatest industries had been carefully and laboriously reared during twenty years of National defence. The obvious consequence is a shrinkage of revenue, which has already gone so far, according to Washington dispatches, that the expenditures exceed the receipts by \$300,000 daily. In this state of things, borrowing by the Government appears to be inevitable, and those whose experience reaches back to earlier days will remember that when Democratic theories have controlled the Government it generally has been compelled to borrow, and has not always found borrowing as easy as it is now after thirty years of prosperity under Republican laws.

## A SERIES OF MASSACRES.

Three railroad disasters within a week have caused a loss of nearly two-score lives and many serious if not fatal injuries; and not one of the three can be truthfully called an accident. We are aware that a Coroner's jury has declared that nobody was to blame for the collision on the Harlem Railroad last Saturday, but the public does not acquiesce in that verdict. The more extensive slaughter on the Long Island road early last Sunday morning has been investigated, and has not resulted in an acceptance of the general manager's opinion, that such disasters are inevitable. Thursday's equally horrifying and perhaps yet more destructive wreck on the Boston and Albany road is still unexplained in any way satisfactory to the reason, but the Massachusetts Railway Commissioners have a high repute for intelligence and thoroughness, and when their report has been submitted, if not before, the whole truth respecting the catastrophe will probably be known. The seeming tendency of similar disasters to occur in groups has seldom been more strikingly illustrated.

In commenting upon the extraordinary assertion of General Manager Reynolds, to the effect that human forethought and skill could not prevent disasters due to misplaced or neglected signals, we said that such a proclamation put a premium on carelessness and was deserving of severe rebuke. For another reason the reported remarks of persons connected

**Amusements.**  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-8—Black Crook.  
AMERICAN THEATRE—2-8—The Prodigal Daughter.  
BLUET THEATRE—2-8—Russell's Comedians.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8—Panorama.  
CASINO—2-8—Rooft Garden.  
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2-8—The Span of Life.  
DAILY THEATRE—2-8—30-1—Enfant Prodigue.  
ELIZABETH—2-8—30-1—Vaudeville.  
EMPIRE THEATRE—2-8—30-1—Liberty Hall.  
GARDEN THEATRE—2-8—30-1—Vaudeville.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2-8—The Silver King.  
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STAR THEATRE—2-8—15—Lottie Collins.  
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